State of Alaska
FY2008 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Public Safety
Performance Measures

Contents

Department of Public Safety

Mission

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to ensure public safety and enforce fish and wildlife laws.

Core Services

- Perform criminal and traffic law enforcement and investigations.
- Manage and perform search and rescue operations for lost and missing persons.
- Provide wildlife law enforcement and investigations.
- Provide support to rural law enforcement entities.
- Provide security to the Alaska Court System, transport inmates to and from court and between correctional institutions, and perform extradition of wanted persons to and from the state.
- Provide criminal laboratory and forensic services, administer the statewide breath alcohol program, maintain Alaska's DNA identification system, and provide expert testimony in court proceedings.
- Maintain accurate and complete Alaska criminal records and information for use by law enforcement agencies in Alaska and elsewhere.
- Manage building and fire codes (development, adoption, interpretation, and review), conduct building plan reviews of commercial buildings and 4-plex and larger housing units, conduct fire and life safety inspections of priority facilities.
- Enforce alcoholic beverage laws.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Protect lives, property, and public peace. Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts. Measure #1: % change in homicide rate. Target #2: 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) over previous 3-year average. Measure #2: % change in the number of fatal MVAs. Target #3: 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction. Measure #3: % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.	**A1: Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.** Target #1: 100% homicide solve rate. Measure #1: % of homicides solved. **A2: Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.** Target #1: 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in DUI fatalities. **A3: Improve property crimes investigations.** Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % of property crimes solved by arrest.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
B: Protect wildlife resources. Target #1: 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts. Measure #1: % change in number of wildlife violations.	**B1: Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.** Target #1: 5% increase in number of resource users checked in the field over the previous 2-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of resource users checked in the field.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
C: Reduce loss of life and property due to fire. Target #1: Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average. Measure #1: % change in the number of unintentional fire fatalities. Target #2: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average. Measure #2: % change in the dollar value of property loss.	**C1: Fire and life safety inspections.** Target #1: 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection. Measure #1: % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection. **C2: Fire service training.** Target #1: 10% increase in the number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training. Measure #1: % change in number of students.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Traffic enforcement.
- Driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement team and dedicated DUI patrols.
- Strategic location of Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement investigators.
- Homicide investigations training.
- Strategic deployment of personnel in Alaska Bureau of Investigations.
- Provide search and rescue management training.

- Wildlife enforcement training for all state troopers.
- Covert hunting investigations.
- Initial fire and life safety inspections, inspection follow-ups.
- Coordinate advanced fire suppression classes for local fire departments.
- Work with local fire departments to improve existing public fire education programs.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Department Budget: $153,034,300

Personnel:

Full time	831
Part time	17
Total	848

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Protect lives, property, and public peace.

Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.
Measure #1: % change in homicide rate.

Number of Homicides within AST Jurisdiction (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2001	12	
FY 2002	11	-8%
FY 2003	9	-18%
FY 2004	13	+44%
FY 2005	17	+31%
FY 2006	8	-53%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

Analysis of results and challenges: To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence (solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction) and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. The reported homicide rate data is for the area of Alaska where the department has primary jurisdiction (any area not within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department).

Target #2: 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) over previous 3-year average.
Measure #2: % change in the number of fatal MVAs.

Number of Fatalities from Motor Vehicle Accidents (calendar year)

Year	MVA Yearly Fatalities	3-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	89		
2002	89		
2003	100	93	
2004	101	97	+8.6%
2005	73		-24.7%

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

Analysis of results and challenges: This target reflects one measure of the overall safety of vehicular traffic. Besides enforcement of traffic regulations and laws, the department is actively involved in media campaigns to raise public awareness of highway safety issues. The DUI teams in Palmer and Fairbanks are effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. Most of the other variables affecting the motor vehicle accident rate, such as road design, weather conditions, vehicle age and mechanical condition, etc., are not within the department's control.

Target #3: 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.
Measure #3: % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

Number of Actual Burglary Offenses in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	1,366	
2001	1,280	-6%
2002	1,369	+7%
2003	1,498	+9%
2004	1,268	-15%
2005	Not yet available	

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska State Troopers (AST) report the number of burglaries within

their primary jurisdiction. Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary; attempted burglaries are also included. In CY2004, AST made concerted efforts directed specifically towards burglary suppression. Those efforts may have been a factor in the reduction seen in CY2004.

The most recent data available is from 2004. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is usually available by the fourth quarter of the following calendar year; however, publication is dependent on reporting by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and delays may occur.

A1: Strategy - Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.

Target #1: 100% homicide solve rate.
Measure #1: % of homicides solved.

Homicide Solve Rate (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Number of Homicides	Homicides Solved	Percentage Solved
FY 2001	12	11	92%
FY 2002	11	10	91%
FY 2003	9	9	100%
FY 2004	13	13	100%
FY 2005	17	17	100%
FY 2006	8	7	87.5%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

Analysis of results and challenges: Numbers represent homicides in AST jurisdiction, unsolved homicide investigations are ongoing.

A2: Strategy - Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.

Target #1: 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.
Measure #1: % change in DUI fatalities.

Motor Vehicle Accidents with Fatalities involving Impaired Drivers (calendar year)

Year	MVA Yearly Fatalities	3-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	56		
2001	47		
2002	35	46	
2003	33	38	-28%
2004	34	34	-11%
2005	21		-38.2%

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

Analysis of results and challenges: The department has received Alaska Highway Safety Office funding to add a DUI enforcement team in the Fairbanks area to complement the one already in Palmer. Use of the Palmer DUI team at special events like the Palmer State Fair, Girdwood Forest Fair, and Arctic Man Snowmachine races has been highly effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. However, the number and severity of accidents involves many other factors outside the control or influence of police agencies.

A3: Strategy - Improve property crimes investigations.

Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over previous 3-year average.
Measure #1: % of property crimes solved by arrest.

Number of AST Property Crimes Solved (calendar year)

Year	# of Crimes	Solve Rate	3-Year Avg Solve Rate	% Change
2001	4374	19.2%		
2002	4461	16.1%		
2003	4840	19.0%	18.1%	
2004	4356	20.1%	18.4%	2%
2005	Not yet available			

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: Increased investigative resources have been pooled in the efforts to increase the solve rate, and it is anticipated that the target goal will be met in CY2005.

Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Reported here are property crimes within the AST primary jurisdiction. The most recent data available is from 2004. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is usually available by the fourth quarter of the following calendar year; however, publication is dependent on reporting by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and delays may occur.

B: Result - Protect wildlife resources.

Target #1: 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.
Measure #1: % change in number of wildlife violations.

Percent of Wildlife Violations per Contacts (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Number of Violations	Number of Contacts	% Contacts	Inc/Dec Prior/Current FY
FY 2003	5,988	73,222	8.2%	
FY 2004	5,933	61,554	9.6%	+1.4%
FY 2005	5,457	53,205	10.3%	+0.7%
FY 2006	6,412	55,673	11.5%	+1.2%

Source: Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)

Analysis of results and challenges: The numbers of violations over the past three fiscal years suggests that targeted wildlife resource enforcement works. On the other hand, it is unclear whether rigorous enforcement is a deterrent. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing.

B1: Strategy - Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.

Target #1: 5% increase in number of resource users checked in the field over the previous 2-year average.
Measure #1: % change in number of resource users checked in the field.

Number of Resource User Contacts (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Yearly User Contacts	2-Yr Avg Contacts	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2003	73,222		
FY 2004	61,554	67,388	
FY 2005	53,205	57,380	-21%
FY 2006	55,673		-3%

Source: Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)

Analysis of results and challenges: The number of resource user contacts increased slightly in FY2006;

compared with the previous two-year average, the number decreased at a much slower rate. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing. Additionally, the number of user contacts in FY2006 was impacted by a high trooper vacancy rate.

C: Result - Reduce loss of life and property due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #1: % change in the number of unintentional fire fatalities.

Number of Accidental Fire Fatalities (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Fatalities	5-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	15	18	
2001	16	15	-11%
2002	9	12	-40%
2003	7	12	-42%
2004	11	12	-8%
2005	14		+17%

Analysis of results and challenges: Though the five-year average is decreasing, alcohol usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. The division is currently researching a method to address this factor.

Alaska still ranks above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. Action is being taken to target areas of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns. The division is implementing a public responsibility campaign to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There were six non-accidental fire fatalities in CY2005, and four in previous years, as a result of homicide or suicide.

Target #2: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #2: % change in the dollar value of property loss.

Dollar Value of Property Loss (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Property Loss	5-Yr Avg Property Loss	Percent Inc/Dec
1999	$23,390,917		
2000	$28,291,332	$45,102,485	
2001	$46,611,167	$40,188,550	+3%
2002	$31,925,829	$39,585,202	-21%
2003	$25,546,038	$31,153,057	-35%
2004	$33,572,621	$33,189,397	+8%
2005	$27,457,556		-17%

Analysis of results and challenges: Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. The most recent full year for which data has been compiled is CY2005, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments.

The decrease in property loss can be attributed to an increased ability of local fire departments to respond quickly and extinguish fires before they completely destroy the building. Training programs developed specifically for small, rural departments improve the department's ability to adequately protect their community from fire. In addition, more members of the public are receiving education and information to ensure fires are reported more quickly.

C1: Strategy - Fire and life safety inspections.

Target #1: 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection.

Measure #1: % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Percent of Buildings Found in Compliance with Legal Standards at Time of Inspection (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Inspections completed	Buildings in compliance	YTD Percentage
FY 2002	729	155	21.3%
FY 2003	1063	291	27.4%
FY 2004	1187	344	29.0%
FY 2005	795	214	27.0%

Analysis of results and challenges: Prioritization of building inspections is based upon those occupancies that are at the greatest risk of fire-related injuries and fatalities, property loss, and community impact. The division is striving to increase owner/occupant awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Since FY2005, staffing levels have required the Division of Fire Prevention to decrease and prioritize fire and life safety inspections. Presently, the deputy fire marshals (DFM) assist the plans review bureau due to the increased workload of building plans reviews required. With the additional plans examiner funded in FY2007, the DFMs can return to Life Safety Inspection Bureau functions to increase priority inspections and the education process. As Alaska grows, so do the number of priority inspections.

C2: Strategy - Fire service training.

Target #1: 10% increase in the number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.

Measure #1: % change in number of students.

Number of Students Attending Firefighter/Fire Officer Training (fiscal year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2005	1745	
2006	2384	+37%

Analysis of results and challenges: The increased number of students attending fire training programs can be attributed to better selection of needed training programs and improvements in marketing the course offerings to the fire service and other organizations needing fire training.

Proper training of firefighters and fire officers at all levels is critical to the reduction of fire-related injuries, fatalities, and property loss. This training includes all levels from basic firefighting skills to advanced fire officer strategy and tactics.

Prioritization of Agency Programs
(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

1. Alaska State Troopers - Detachments
2. Alaska Bureau of Investigation
3. Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement, Narcotics Task Force
4. Judicial Services - Anchorage
5. Prisoner Transportation
6. Search and Rescue
7. Fire Prevention Operations
8. Laboratory Services
9. Alaska Public Safety Information Network
15. Aircraft and Marine Sections
16. Fire Service Training
17. Rural Trooper Housing
18. Alaska Police Standards Council
19. Alaska State Troopers - Special Projects
20. Alaska State Troopers - Director's Office
21. Commissioner's Office
22. Civil Air Patrol
23. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
24. Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault,

10. Alaska Criminal Records and Identification
11. Training Academy
12. Village Public Safety Officer Contracts
13. Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement
14. Village Public Safety Officer Support

Batterers Intervention Program
25. Alaska Fire Standards Council
26. Division of Administrative Services
27. State Facilities Rent
28. Facility Maintenance

Fire Prevention Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

Prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion.

Core Services

- Public fire safety and prevention education.
- Building plan review of commercial buildings, 4-plex and above.
- Building and fire code management (development, adoption, interpretation, and review).
- Fire and life safety inspections of priority occupancies.
- Fire service training.
- Fire investigations of major fire incidents involving high dollar loss, fatality, or major community impact.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Reduce loss of life due to fire. Target #1: Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities.	**A1: Public education programs.** Target #1: Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups. Target #2: Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average. Measure #2: % change in number of fires in targeted regions. **A2: Fire and life safety inspections.** Target #1: 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building Inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection. Measure #1: % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
B: Reduce property loss due to fire. Target #1: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average. Measure #1: % change in dollar value of property loss.	**B1: Building plan review for code compliance.** Target #1: Complete yearly 95% of submitted building plan reviews. Measure #1: % of building plan reviews completed. **B2: Public education programs.** Target #1: Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in property loss. **B3: Fire service training.** Target #1: 10% increase in number of students attending

	firefighter and fire officer training. Measure #1: % change in number of students.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
C: Reduce number of fires. Target #1: Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of structure fires.	**C1: Fire service training.** Target #1: 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters. Measure #1: % change in number of fire prevention education courses. Target #2: 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training. Measure #2: % change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to youth and elderly population.
- Start new public fire education programs in willing communities.
- Work with local fire departments to improve existing public fire education programs.
- Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to owners and occupants of high loss occupancies.
- Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to residents of high loss regions.
- Initial fire and life safety inspections, inspection follow-ups. Fire system reports review and follow-up.

- Code review and adoption.
- Advanced search and rescue training. Thermal imaging training.
- Coordinate advanced fire suppression classes for local fire departments.
- Coordinate public fire education classes for local fire departments.
- Coordinate company inspection classes for local fire departments.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $5,763,400

Personnel:

Full time	30
Part time	1
Total	31

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Reduce loss of life due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #1: % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities.

Number of Unintentional Fire Fatalities (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Fatalities	5-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	15	18	
2001	16	15	-11%
2002	9	12	-40%
2003	7	12	-42%
2004	11	12	-8%
2005	14		+17%

Analysis of results and challenges: Though the five-year average is decreasing, alcohol usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. The division is currently researching a method to address this factor.

Alaska still ranks above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. Action is being taken to target areas of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns. The division is implementing a Public Responsibility campaign to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There were six non-accidental fire fatalities in CY2005, and four in previous years, as a result of homicide or suicide.

A1: Strategy - Public education programs.

Target #1: Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #1: % change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups.

Number of Fire Fatalities in High Risk Groups (calendar year)

Year	High Risk Fatalities	5-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	4	5	
2001	4	5	-20%
2002	3	5	-40%
2003	2	4	-60%
2004	1	3	-75%
2005	3		0%

Analysis of results and challenges: Nationally, children and the elderly have been identified to be at higher risk for fire related fatalities. The Division of Fire Prevention has determined Alaska's high-risk groups to be children under 10 years and adults over 65 years of age. The division is currently researching a method to address the problem of fire deaths with alcohol as a contributing factor.

The division has made great strides to prevent fire fatalities in high risk groups. 2005 was the second year without losing a child under the age of 10 to fire. The use of alcohol by elders over the age of 65 continues to contribute to loss of life among that section of the high risk group.

Target #2: Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #2: % change in number of fires in targeted regions.

Number of Fires in Targeted Regions - Western Alaska, Central Alaska, and Anchorage Areas (calendar year)

Year	Fires in Targeted Reg.	5-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
1999	781		
2000	817	708	
2001	901	778	+27%
2002	813	796	+5%
2003	867	836	+9%
2004	802	840	-4%
2005	894		+6%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce fires in target regions. Target regions are those areas of the state that experience a proportionately higher number of fires. Fire incident reports indicate the greatest number of fires occur in Western Alaska, Central Alaska, and Anchorage areas. These areas are targeted for increased educational and inspection efforts to reduce fires.

The small increase in reported fires in the targeted regions can be attributed to the increased ability of fire departments to report fires. The division is receiving more information from small, rural fire departments than in the past.

The most recent full year in which data has been compiled is CY2005, due to delays in receiving data from reporting fire departments. The number of fire departments (and corresponding incidents reported) increased in 2005. This is attributed to registration of new fire departments as a result of project "Code Red" and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant recipient requirements.

A2: Strategy - Fire and life safety inspections.

Target #1: 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building Inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection.
Measure #1: % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

% of Buildings Found in Compliance with Legal Standards at Time of Inspection (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Inspections completed	Buildings in compliance	YTD Percentage
FY 2002	729	155	21.3%
FY 2003	1063	291	27.4%
FY 2004	1187	344	29.0%
FY 2005	795	214	27.0%

Analysis of results and challenges: Prioritization of building inspections is based upon those occupancies that are at the greatest risk of fire-related injuries and fatalities, property loss, and community impact. The division is striving to increase owner/occupant awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Since FY2005, staffing levels have required the Division of Fire Prevention to decrease and prioritize fire and life safety inspections. Presently, the deputy fire marshals (DFM) assist the plans review bureau due to the increased workload of building plans reviews requested. With the additional plans examiner funded in FY2007, the DFMs can return to Life Safety Inspection Bureau functions to increase priority inspections and the education process. As Alaska grows, so do the number of priority inspections.

B: Result - Reduce property loss due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.
Measure #1: % change in dollar value of property loss.

Dollar Value of Property Loss (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Property Loss	5-Yr Avg Property Loss	Percent Inc/Dec
1999	$23,390,917		
2000	$28,291,332	$45,102,485	
2001	$46,611,167	$40,188,550	+3%
2002	$31,925,829	$39,585,202	-21%
2003	$25,546,038	$31,153,057	-35%
2004	$33,572,621	$33,189,397	+8%
2005	$27,457,556		-17%

Analysis of results and challenges: Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. The most recent full year for which data has been compiled is CY2005, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments.

The decrease in property loss can be attributed to an increased ability of local fire departments to respond quickly and extinguish fires before they completely destroy the building. Training programs developed specifically for small, rural departments improve the department's ability to adequately protect their community from fire. In addition, more members of the public are receiving education and information to ensure fires are reported more quickly.

B1: Strategy - Building plan review for code compliance.

Target #1: Complete yearly 95% of submitted building plan reviews.
Measure #1: % of building plan reviews completed.

% of Building Plan Reviews Submitted to Plans Completed (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Plan reviews submitted	Plan reviews completed	Percent completed
FY 2004	1075	882	82%
FY 2005	915	771	84%

Analysis of results and challenges: When a building fire occurs, a key contributing factor to the amount of loss is how the building was constructed. The Plan Review Bureau is tasked with making sure that proposed buildings submitted for plan review meet or exceed the standards as adopted by the State of Alaska. The addition of another plans examiner in FY2007 will allow for an increase in the number of building plans reviewed, to a completion rate of 95% or better. The net result will be to increase the number of buildings approved for construction that have had the benefit of assuring that all required fire resistive construction features have been implemented.

B2: Strategy - Public education programs.

Target #1: Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % change in property loss.

Property Loss in Targeted Occupancies-residential Structures (calendar year)

Year	Property Loss Amount	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	$12,238,308	$13,581,652	
2002	$16,946,969	$14,967,004	+25%
2003	$14,009,186	$14,398,154	-6%
2004	$17,085,040	$16,013,732	+19%
2005	$20,353,592		+27%

Analysis of results and challenges: Residential occupancies continue to be the type of structures where Alaska's greatest fire-related property loss occurs. The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce this property loss through a combination of public fire education, fire and life safety inspections of those occupancies at risk for greatest potential loss, and through the plan review of 4-plex (and above) residential buildings for code compliance. The most recent full year where data has been compiled is calendar year 2005, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments.

B3: Strategy - Fire service training.

Target #1: 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.

Measure #1: % change in number of students.

Number of Students Attending Firefighter/Fire Officer Training (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2005	1745	
FY 2006	2384	+37%

Analysis of results and challenges: The increased number of students attending fire training programs can be attributed to better selection of needed training programs and improvements in marketing the course offerings to the fire service and other organizations needing fire training.

Proper training of firefighters and fire officers at all levels is critical to the reduction of fire-related injuries, fatalities, and property loss. This training includes all levels from basic firefighting skills to advanced fire officer strategy and tactics.

C: Result - Reduce number of fires.

Target #1: Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % change in number of structure fires.

Number of Structure Fires (calendar year)

Year	Structure Fires	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	1206	1122	
2002	1154	1173	+3%
2003	1205	1188	+3%
2004	1183	1181	0%
2005	1236		+5%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce the number of structure fires in Alaska through public education programs, fire and life safety building inspections, and building plan review for code compliance. The most recent full year in which data has been compiled is CY2005, due to

lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments. The challenge will be to maintain the forward progress with existing staff as population and new construction grows. With an additional plans examiner, progress will be made. The increase in CY2005 is the result of more fire departments reporting data to the state as a requirement for increased federal funding and "Code Red" reporting requirements.

C1: Strategy - Fire service training.

Target #1: 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters.
Measure #1: % change in number of fire prevention education courses.

Number of Fire Prevention Education Classes Delivered to Firefighters (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2005	43	
FY 2006	251	+484%

Analysis of results and challenges: The division received funding from a federal grant to provide fire prevention education training to fire departments, allowing a dramatic increase in the number of course offerings. The funding allowed for travel related expenses to ensure that members of small, rural fire departments could participate. The division has also improved marketing of these courses to fire departments. These fire prevention education courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge necessary to present public education programs within their communities.

Target #2: 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.
Measure #2: % change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.

Number of Firefighters Attending Building Safety Inspection Training (fiscal year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2005	60	
2006	43	-28%

Analysis of results and challenges: These building safety inspection courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge to perform building safety inspections in their communities. The number of courses decreased in FY2006 due to less demand from the fire service.

RDU/Component: Alaska Fire Standards Council
(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)

Contribution to Department's Mission

To establish training and performance standards for fire service personnel, and curriculum requirements for the certification of training programs.

Core Services

- Govern the process for the accreditation and regulation of fire service training programs.

- Govern the process for the certification and regulation of individuals who meet established performance standards.

- Provide the forum for constructive participation of all agencies and organizations with a focus in fire service training schools and programs.

- Develop and maintain a long term strategy for the acquisition of funding for the Alaska Fire Standards Council.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Ensure trained firefighters in Alaska Target #1: Increase number of certification programs by three. Measure #1: Number of adopted certification programs.	**A1: Ensure compliance with recognized training standards** Target #1: Adopt and/or develop one additional training standard for use in Alaska. Measure #1: Number of adopted training standards.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies
- Firefighter certification, fire instructor certification, fire investigator certification, and certification at other approved levels. - Review of fire service certification programs. - Development of fire service certification programs. - Coordinate fire service certification opportunities. - Field audits of current fire service programs.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results		
	Personnel:	
FY2008 Component Budget: $253,900	Full time	2
	Part time	0
	Total	2

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Ensure trained firefighters in Alaska

Target #1: Increase number of certification programs by three.
Measure #1: Number of adopted certification programs.

Number of Adopted Certification Programs (calendar year)

Year	Number Adopted This Year	Total Programs
2002	5	5
2003	6	11
2004	0	11
2005	4	15
2006	5	20

Analysis of results and challenges: The following certification programs were adopted at the March 2006 meeting: Public Fire and Life Safety Educator Level I, Public Fire and Life Safety Educator Level II, Public Fire and Life Safety Educator Level III, Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I, Apprentice Firefighter.

A1: Strategy - Ensure compliance with recognized training standards

Target #1: Adopt and/or develop one additional training standard for use in Alaska.
Measure #1: Number of adopted training standards.

Number of Adopted Training Standards (calendar year)

Year	Number Adopted This Year	Total Standards
2003	2	2
2004	1	3
2005	0	3
2006	1	4

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska Fire Standards Council began operation in 2001. The first fire service certifications and standards were adopted in 2002. Prior to the establishment of the council no statewide standards were in place. National standards are used unless they do not meet Alaska's needs, which necessitates the development and adoption of Alaska standards.

The following training standard was adopted at the March 2006 meeting: Apprentice Firefighter.

Alaska State Troopers Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

Preserve public peace, protect life, property, and resources.

Core Services

The Alaska State Troopers (AST) provide primary public safety services to most of the geographic area of the state, and limited service in all areas of the state including those areas also served by a local law enforcement entity.

To provide public protection services, AST maintains 45 posts across Alaska. AST is the primary law enforcement provider in over 200 rural communities. Additionally, AST provides court services and other specialized enforcement and emergency services in all areas of the state. While AST provides some services to every person in the state, they provide direct public safety services to over 204,400 Alaska citizens.

The Division of Alaska State Troopers has five distinct geographical regions, known as detachments. Additionally, there are three bureaus that provide statewide service and expertise. The Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI) investigates major crimes. The Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE) handles drug and alcohol investigations. The Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE), formerly the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, protects fish and wildlife resources throughout Alaska.

While many municipalities across the state have elected to provide local police service, AST is the only agency in the state statutorily mandated to provide police services. Some of the core services provided include:

1. Criminal law enforcement and investigation – AST investigates criminal law violations reported to them or discovered by them.

2. Traffic law enforcement and investigation – AST provides active traffic law enforcement and traffic collision investigation throughout many parts of the state, including most major state highways.

3. Search and rescue – On land, AST is the only agency in the state statutorily mandated to provide search and rescue operations for lost and missing, and deceased persons. The Coast Guard has responsibility for search and rescues at sea, and frequently assists with searches along Alaska's coastline. The Air Force, assisted by the Civil Air Patrol, has responsibility for searches for downed or missing aircraft, and like the Coast Guard, frequently assists with ground searches. Unlike criminal, traffic law enforcement, and investigations where AST provides some technical expertise and support to areas with local police departments, search and rescue services are the responsibility of the department regardless of location.

4. Court services – As with the search and rescue function, AST is statutorily mandated to provide service to the Alaska Court System throughout the state. Court services include providing courtroom and court facility security, transporting prisoners, serving numerous and varying types of legal process.

5. The Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement performs wildlife law enforcement and investigations throughout Alaska, participates in search and rescue missions, provides boating safety education and enforcement, and is the only provider of police services in some remote communities.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Protect lives. Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts. Measure #1: % change in homicide rate.	**A1: Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.** Target #1: 100% homicide solve rate. Measure #1: % of homicides solved.

Target #2: 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #2: % change in the number of fatal MVAs. Target #3: 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths. Measure #3: % change in fatal accidents.	**A2: Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.** Target #1: 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in DUI fatalities. **A3: Improve alcohol and drug investigations and interdictions.** Target #1: 10% increase in the amount of alcohol seized compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in the amount of alcohol seized. Target #2: 10% increase in the amount of illicit drugs seized compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #2: % change in the amount of illicit drugs seized. **A4: Enhance recreational boating safety patrols.** Target #1: 10% increase in boat safety contacts over the previous 2-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of contacts. Target #2: 10% change in hours spent conducting public education appearances over the previous 2-year average. Measure #2: % change in number of hours spent conducting public education appearances.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
B: Protect property. Target #1: 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction. Measure #1: % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.	**B1: Improve property crimes investigations.** Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % of property crimes solved by arrest.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
C: Preserve public peace. Target #1: Public compliance with laws as indicated by a 5 % change in reported crime index offenses compared to the previous 3-year average for AST jurisdiction. Measure #1: % change in reported crime index offenses.	**C1: Community oriented policing and law enforcement patrols.** Target #1: Increase number of village visits by 10% over the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in the number of village visits by AST. Target #2: 10% increase in public appearances logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #2: % change in public appearances.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
D: Protect wildlife resources. Target #1: 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a	**D1: Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.**

percentage of total contacts. Measure #1: % change in the number of wildlife violations.	Target #1: 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of resource users checked in field.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Homicide training ABI investigations.
- Strategic deployment of personnel in ABI.
- Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) training.
- Domestic violence and Driving Under the Influence (DUI) training for ABWE.
- Traffic enforcement.
- DUI enforcement team and dedicated DUI patrols.
- Report writing and investigation in-service.
- Coordination with outside domestic violence-related agencies and support groups.
- Domestic violence supervisory case review with district attorney coordination.
- Provide search and rescue management training.
- Avalanche awareness programs.
- Hunter safety education.
- Boating safety education.
- Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) program.
- Crime Stoppers.
- D.A.R.E. programs.
- Strategic location of ABADE investigators.
- Alcoholic Beverage Control training
- Alcohol Rewards Program.

- Coordination of ABC investigations.
- Provide boater safety training to VPSOs and Alaska State Troopers.
- Increase inspections.
- Strategic location of personnel.
- Property investigation training.
- Enhanced communications between jurisdictions.
- Burglary suppression unit.
- Patrol high crime areas.
- Intelligence Unit linking.
- E-pawn records.
- Directed patrols.
- Community Oriented Policing (COP) training.
- Quality Village visits.
- Public appearances.
- No. of aircraft patrol hours.
- No. of vessel patrol days.
- Targeted patrols.
- Wildlife enforcement training for ABWE and AST Detachments.
- Covert hunting investigations.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $106,698,500

Personnel:

Full time	628
Part time	16
Total	644

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Protect lives.

Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.
Measure #1: % change in homicide rate.

Number of Homicides within AST Jurisdiction (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2001	12	
FY 2002	11	-8%
FY 2003	9	-18%
FY 2004	13	+44%
FY 2005	17	+31%
FY 2006	8	-53%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

Analysis of results and challenges: To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence, solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction, and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. The reported homicide rate data is for the area of Alaska where the department has primary jurisdiction, which is any area not within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department.

Target #2: 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average.
Measure #2: % change in the number of fatal MVAs.

Number of Fatalities from Motor Vehicle Accidents (calendar year)

Year	MVA Yearly Fatalities	3-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	89		
2002	89		
2003	100	93	
2004	101	97	+9%
2005	73		-24.5%

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

Analysis of results and challenges: This target reflects one measure of the overall safety of vehicular traffic. Besides enforcement of traffic regulations and laws, the department is actively involved in media campaigns to raise public awareness of highway safety issues. The DUI teams in Palmer and Fairbanks are effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. Most of the other variables affecting the motor vehicle accident rate, such as road design, weather conditions, vehicle age and mechanical condition, etc., are not within the department's control.

Target #3: 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths.
Measure #3: % change in fatal accidents.

Number of Alaska Boating Accidents with Fatalities (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	20	
2002	14	-30%
2003	16	+14%
2004	14	-13%
2005	14	0%

Source: U.S. Coast Guard

Analysis of results and challenges: The targeted reduction was anticipated to result from increased boating

safety education of the recreational public and from increased enforcement directly related to improving compliance with boating safety regulations. Recreational boating safety is discussed in two other measures. As reported in Measure A4.1.1, boating safety contacts by Alaska State Troopers increased during the fiscal year. These contacts involve inspections for compliance with law and regulation. It is hoped that an increase in education hours (reported in Measure A4.2.2) together with a continued increase in boating safety contacts (reported in A4.1.1) will contribute to a reduction in the number of boating accidents with fatalities and serious injuries.

The Alaska State Troopers will redouble their efforts in this area to move towards the targeted reduction. These efforts will include an increased emphasis on reporting time spent in boating safety education activities that are not presently captured in recorded work hours.

A1: Strategy - Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.

Target #1: 100% homicide solve rate.
Measure #1: % of homicides solved.

Homicide Solve Rate (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Number of Homicides	Homicides Solved	Percentage Solved
FY 2001	12	11	92%
FY 2002	11	10	91%
FY 2003	9	9	100%
FY 2004	13	13	100%
FY 2005	17	17	100%
FY 2006	8	7	87.5%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

Analysis of results and challenges: Numbers represent homicides in AST jurisdiction, unsolved homicide investigations are ongoing.

A2: Strategy - Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.

Target #1: 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.
Measure #1: % change in DUI fatalities.

Motor Vehicle Accidents with Fatalities involving Impaired Drivers (calendar year)

Year	MVA Yearly Fatalities	3-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	56		
2001	47		
2002	35	46	
2003	33	38	-28%
2004	34	34	-11%
2005	21		-38.2%

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

Analysis of results and challenges: The department has received Alaska Highway Safety Office funding to add a DUI enforcement team in the Fairbanks area to complement the one already in Palmer. Use of the Palmer DUI team at special events like the Palmer State Fair, Girdwood Forest Fair, and Arctic Man Snowmachine races has been highly effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. However, the number and severity of accidents involves many other factors outside the control or influence of police agencies.

A3: Strategy - Improve alcohol and drug investigations and interdictions.

Target #1: 10% increase in the amount of alcohol seized compared to the previous 3-year average.
Measure #1: % change in the amount of alcohol seized.

Gallons of Illegal Alcohol Seized by AST (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Gallons Seized	3 Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2001	325		
FY 2002	618		
FY 2003	909	617	0%
FY 2004	643	723	+4%
FY 2005	1004	852	+39%
FY 2006	818		-4%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE), solves sophisticated criminal cases involving controlled substances and illegal alcohol on a statewide basis.

During FY2005 and FY2006, several positions were added to ABADE. They were intended to increase the bureau's ability to tackle large criminal networks and to target illegal alcohol smuggling. ABADE has been very successful in both of these efforts.

The continuing challenge is to stay on top of emerging drug trafficking and manufacturing trends, and to analyze large amounts of illegal drug and alcohol intelligence.

See the Alaska State Troopers' 2005 Annual Drug Report online at http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/abade/images/2005ABADEAnnualReport.pdf for detailed alcohol and drug seizure statistics.

Target #2: 10% increase in the amount of illicit drugs seized compared to the previous 3-year average.
Measure #2: % change in the amount of illicit drugs seized.

Pounds of Processed Marijuana Seized by AST (fiscal year)

Year	Pounds Seized *	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2003	150.59		
2004	107.36		
2005	86.95	115.97	
2006	534.04		+360.5%

*Figures include drug seizures made by the DEA Alaska Interdiction Task Force

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE), solves sophisticated criminal cases involving controlled substances and illegal alcohol on a statewide basis.

During FY2005 and FY2006, several positions were added to ABADE. They were intended to increase the bureau's ability to tackle large criminal networks and to target illegal alcohol smuggling. ABADE has been very successful in both of these efforts. The dramatic increase in FY2006 marijuana seizures is a direct result of just two very large cases; one rural, the other a sophisticated criminal enterprise.

In addition to the 534 pounds of processed marijuana seized in FY2006, efforts by ABADE in coordination with other law enforcement agencies resulted in the seizure of 36 lbs. of cocaine (powder and crack), five pounds of methamphetamine, over a pound of heroin, and 6,865 marijuana plants. Additionally, numerous meth labs and marijuana cultivation sites were shut down, and substantial amounts of cash and property associated with illegal drug and alcohol activity were confiscated.

The continuing challenge is to stay on top of emerging drug trafficking and manufacturing trends, and to analyze large amounts of illegal drug and alcohol intelligence.

See the Alaska State Troopers' 2005 Annual Drug Report online at http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/abade/images/2005ABADEAnnualReport.pdf for detailed alcohol and drug seizure statistics.

A4: Strategy - Enhance recreational boating safety patrols.

Target #1: 10% increase in boat safety contacts over the previous 2-year average.
Measure #1: % change in number of contacts.

Number of Boating Safety Contacts (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Number of Contacts	2-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	2,173		
FY 2003	2,403	2,288	
FY 2004	2,806	2,605	+23%
FY 2005	5,583	4,195	+114%
FY 2006	8,854		+111%

Source: DPS Officer Activity Reporting System (OARS)

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska State Troopers (AST) measure the number of boating contacts reported when Alaska boating law safety and compliance inspections are conducted by AST personnel. The trend of increasing contacts may be due in part to AST personnel ensuring that their work in this area of enforcement of boating safety laws and regulations is coded as boating safety contacts in recording work hours. Alaska State Troopers take the opportunity in the course of other business to make one-on-one contact with recreational boaters regarding boating safety and compliance.

As is noted in the analysis for Measures A3.3 and A4.2.2, AST personnel will redouble their efforts to include and report boating safety education in their boating enforcement contacts.

Target #2: 10% change in hours spent conducting public education appearances over the previous 2-year average.
Measure #2: % change in number of hours spent conducting public education appearances.

% Change in Number of Hours Spent on Boating Safety Education Over the Previous 2-Year Average (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Education Hours Spent	2-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	38.5		
FY 2003	25.5	32	
FY 2004	70	47.75	+119%
FY 2005	12.5	41.25	-74%
FY 2006	17		-59%

Source: DPS Officer Activity Reporting System (OARS)

Analysis of results and challenges: The 59% decrease in FY2006 over the average of FY2004-2005 of logged boating safety education hours may be attributed to a number of factors. The way work time was coded may partially account for the low number of recorded hours, since it is evident from the increase in boating contacts documented in Target #1, Measure #1 that many interactions occurred between state troopers and the boating public. Additionally, a high vacancy factor among wildlife officers may contribute.

As is noted in the analysis for Measures A3.3 and A4.1.1, AST personnel will redouble their efforts to include and report boating safety education in their boating enforcement contacts.

B: Result - Protect property.

Target #1: 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.
Measure #1: % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

Number of Actual Burglary Offenses in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	1,366	
2001	1,280	-6%
2002	1,369	+7%
2003	1,498	+9%
2004	1,268	-15%
2005	Not yet available	

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska State Troopers (AST) report the number of burglaries within their primary jurisdiction. Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary; attempted burglaries are also included. In CY2004, AST made concerted efforts directed specifically towards burglary suppression. Those efforts may have been a factor in the reduction seen in CY2004.

The most recent data available is from 2004. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is usually available by the fourth quarter of the following calendar year; however, publication is dependent on reporting by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and delays may occur.

B1: Strategy - Improve property crimes investigations.

Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average.
Measure #1: % of property crimes solved by arrest.

Number of AST Property Crimes Solved (calendar year)

Year	Number of Crimes	Solve Rate	3-Yr Avg Solve Rate	% Change
2001	4374	19.2%		
2002	4461	16.1%		
2003	4840	19.0%	18.1%	
2004	4356	20.1%	18.4%	2%
2005	Not yet available			

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Reported here are property crimes within the AST primary jurisdiction. Increased investigative resources have been pooled in the efforts to increase the solve rate, and it is anticipated that the target goal will be met in CY2005.

The most recent data available is from 2004. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is usually available by the fourth quarter of the following calendar year; however, publication is dependent on reporting by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and delays may occur.

C: Result - Preserve public peace.

Target #1: Public compliance with laws as indicated by a 5 % change in reported crime index offenses compared to the previous 3-year average for AST jurisdiction.

Measure #1: % change in reported crime index offenses.

% Change in Crime Index Offenses Known to Law Enforcement in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)

Year	Number of Offenses Known	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	5,161		
2001	5,029		
2002	5,371	5,187	
2003	5,798	5,399	+12%
2004	5,359		-1%
2005	Not yet available		

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: Offenses being compared are actual offenses against persons (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) reported in AST jurisdiction. The FBI refers to these eight crimes as Crime Index Offenses.

The most recent data available is from 2004. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is usually available by the fourth quarter of the following calendar year; however, publication is dependent on reporting by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and delays may occur.

C1: Strategy - Community oriented policing and law enforcement patrols.

Target #1: Increase number of village visits by 10% over the previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % change in the number of village visits by AST.

Number of Village Visits (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Village Visits	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	2,927		
FY 2003	3,661		
FY 2004	3,066	3,218	
FY 2005	3,230	3,319	0%
FY 2006	2,833		-14.6%

Source: Alaska State Troopers, C Detachment

Analysis of results and challenges: The decline in the number of village visits in FY2006 can be attributed to several causes. The vacancy factor in rural posts is one contributing problem. Another reason may be that troopers in rural posts have concentrated more on investigation of reported crimes, and less on proactive village visits. That is to be expected when there are fewer troopers to service the same number of villages. The department will continue its vigorous trooper recruitment; if it meets with success, having more positions filled should contribute to a more proactive presence in villages.

Target #2: 10% increase in public appearances logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.
Measure #2: % change in public appearances.

Number of Public Appearances (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Public Appearances	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	938		
FY 2003	6,507		
FY 2004	12,730	6,725	
FY 2005	13,165	10,800	+96%
FY 2006	6,216		-42%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

Analysis of results and challenges: The decline in logged public appearances may be attributed to several factors. It is possible that it is partially a function more of reporting errors than an actual reduction in public appearances. However, the increasing workload placed on troopers located at AST posts in more populous areas has an impact on the time they have to make presentations at community events. Troopers must focus their time on activities that advance the core missions of the department, and responding to calls for service and investigating crimes take priority over public appearances.

D: Result - Protect wildlife resources.

Target #1: 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.
Measure #1: % change in the number of wildlife violations.

Percent of Wildlife Violations per Contacts (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Number of Violations	Number of Contacts	% Violations/Contacts	Inc/Dec Prior/Current FY
FY 2003	5,988	73,222	8.2%	
FY 2004	5,933	61,554	9.6%	+1.4%
FY 2005	5,457	53,205	10.3%	+0.7%
FY 2006	6,412	55,673	11.5%	+1.2%

Source: Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)

Analysis of results and challenges: The numbers of violations over the past three fiscal years suggests that targeted wildlife resource enforcement works. On the other hand, it is unclear whether rigorous enforcement is a deterrent. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing.

D1: Strategy - Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.

Target #1: 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average.
Measure #1: % change in number of resource users checked in field.

Number of Resource User Contacts (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Yearly User Contacts	2-Yr Avg Contacts	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2003	73,222		
FY 2004	61,554	67,388	
FY 2005	53,205	57,380	-21%
FY 2006	55,673		-3%

Source: Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)

Analysis of results and challenges: The number of resource user contacts increased slightly in FY2006; compared with the previous two-year average, the number decreased at a much slower rate. While the number

of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing. Additionally, the number of user contacts in FY2006 was impacted by a high trooper vacancy rate.

Village Public Safety Officer Program Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Village Public Safety Officer and Village Safety Aide program is to preserve public peace, protect life, and property in rural villages.

Core Services

Throughout rural Alaska, the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) is often the first responder to incidents, and/or the only person immediately available to provide a broad range of public safety services in their village. These include basic law enforcement, probation and parole, emergency medical services, search and rescue missions, and fire prevention activities.

Currently fifty-nine state funded VPSOs and twenty-one federally funded VPSOs represent an ongoing positive public safety presence in their villages and surrounding communities. VPSOs are employees of regional non-profit corporations but may receive direction from village leadership while receiving training and support from state troopers.

State troopers travel to VPSO villages in support of the VPSOs. During these visits, troopers provide training on specific subjects such as writing reports and search and rescue coordination. The close working relationship between VPSOs and troopers helps foster a unified law enforcement team for rural Alaska. The oversight helps to develop trust and confidence in the VPSOs so they can be more successful in their mission. It further helps establish the necessary support and backup by the troopers for the VPSOs during crisis situations within rural communities.

The services provided by the VPSO Contracts component include the funding of the grants to the non-profits who manage and implement the VPSO program. The services provided by the VPSO Support component include those specifically associated with the management of the VPSO grants.

The Alaska State Troopers' (AST) goals for the VPSO program include taking action to:

- Continue to provide first responders who can manage criminal investigations involving misdemeanors and some felony property crimes;
- Continue to increase interdiction of illegal alcohol in areas where the residents have chosen to ban possession, sale, barter, or importation of alcohol; and
- Continue to provide for public safety in the areas of boating and fire safety and other non-criminal areas for rural remote communities.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Protect lives. Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to accidents and criminal acts in VPSO serviced villages. Measure #1: Homicide rate in VPSO serviced villages. Target #2: 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths in VPSO serviced villages. Measure #2: % change in fatality accidents.	**A1: Improve response to alcohol-related crimes, and domestic violence (DV) incidents.** Target #1: 10% reduction of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in accidental deaths. **A2: Enhance recreational boating safety patrols and education.** Target #1: 10% increase in the number of inspections in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of inspections. Target #2: 10% increase in number of boating safety

	education presentations in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average. Measure #2: % change in number of boating safety education presentations.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
B: Protect property. Target #1: Reduce property crimes by 10% in VPSO serviced villages. Measure #1: % change in property crimes.	**B1: Improve property crime investigations.** Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 10% over the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages. Measure #1: % change in property crimes solved by arrest.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
C: Preserve public peace. Target #1: 2% reduction in reported offenses compared to the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages. Measure #1: % change in number of reported offenses.	**C1: Community oriented policing and patrols for criminal activity.** Target #1: 10% increase in the number of trooper visits to VPSO serviced villages logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average. Measure #1: % change in number of visits.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- VPSO training academy.
- VPSO regional update training.
- Driving Under the Influence (DUI) patrols.
- Domestic violence and DUI training.
- Report writing and investigation in-service.
- Coordination with outside domestic violence-related agencies and support groups.
- Domestic violence supervisory case review with district attorney coordination.
- Provide search and rescue management training.
- Water safety education.
- Increased inspections.
- Crime Stoppers.

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC) training.
- Coordination of ABC investigations.
- Provide boater safety public education.
- Provide boater safety training to VPSOs and AST.
- D.A.R.E. programs.
- Alcohol Rewards Program.
- Patrol high crime areas.
- Investigator training.
- Enhanced communications between jurisdictions.
- Community Oriented Policing (COP) training.
- Participation in village council meetings.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $5,873,600

Personnel:

Full time	2
Part time	0
Total	2

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Protect lives.

Target #1: 10% reduction of deaths due to accidents and criminal acts in VPSO serviced villages.
Measure #1: Homicide rate in VPSO serviced villages.

Number of Homicides in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total
2001	6
2002	5 -16.67%
2003	3 -40.00%
2004	2 -33.33%
2005	3 +50.00%

Source: Alaska UCR Data

Analysis of results and challenges: To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence (solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction) and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. Homicide rates are dependent on many factors, most of which are not controllable by the department.

Target #2: 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths in VPSO serviced villages.
Measure #2: % change in fatality accidents.

Number of Fatal Boating Accidents in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total
2001	0
2002	2 0%
2003	0 -100.00%
2004	1 0%
2005	2 +100.00%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

Analysis of results and challenges: These figures are based on boating fatality accidents reported to the Alaska State Troopers.

A1: Strategy - Improve response to alcohol-related crimes, and domestic violence (DV) incidents.

Target #1: 10% reduction of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages compared to the previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % change in accidental deaths.

Number of Accidental Deaths in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	Accidental Deaths	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	4		
2002	25		
2003	5	11	
2004	8	13	-27%
2005	13		0%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

Analysis of results and challenges: The 13 accidental deaths reported in CY2005 represent no change in the number of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages from the previous 3-year average of 13 accidental deaths per year.

These figures are based on accidental deaths reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Accidental deaths include those resulting from motor vehicle accidents, aircraft accidents, boating accidents, fire (non-arson), falls, industrial accidents, firearm accidents, and other accidents.

A2: Strategy - Enhance recreational boating safety patrols and education.

Target #1: 10% increase in the number of inspections in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average.

Measure #1: % change in number of inspections.

Number of Recreational Boating Inspections in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	Boating Inspections	2-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	0		
2002	23		
2003	23	23	
2004	17	20	-26%
2005	5		-75%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

Analysis of results and challenges: The 5 boating safety inspections in CY2005 represent a 75% decrease from the previous 2-year average of 20 boating safety inspections per year in VPSO serviced villages.

Target #2: 10% increase in number of boating safety education presentations in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average.

Measure #2: % change in number of boating safety education presentations.

Number of Boating Safety Education Presentations in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	Boating Presentations	2-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	0		
2002	0	0	
2003	0	0	0%
2004	7	3.5	100%
2005	0		-100%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Officer Activity Reporting data

Analysis of results and challenges: The 0 hours of boating safety education presented in CY2005 in VPSO serviced villages represent a 100% decrease from the previous 2 year average.

B: Result - Protect property.

Target #1: Reduce property crimes by 10% in VPSO serviced villages.
Measure #1: % change in property crimes.

Number of Property Crimes in VPSO Serviced Villages (including arson) (calendar year)

Year	YTD Total
2001	415
2002	454 +9.40%
2003	598 +31.72%
2004	478 -20.07%
2005	345 -27.82%

Source: Alaska UCR Data.

Analysis of results and challenges: These figures are based on property crimes reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

B1: Strategy - Improve property crime investigations.

Target #1: Increase solve rate of property crimes by 10% over the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.
Measure #1: % change in property crimes solved by arrest.

Number of Property Crimes Solved by Arrest in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	# of Crimes	Solve Rate	3-Year Avg Solve Rate	% Change
2001	415	36%		
2002	454	32%		
2003	598	35%	34%	
2004	478	47%	38%	+13%
2005	345	34%		-4%

Source: Alaska UCR data

Analysis of results and challenges: The 34% property crime solve rate in CY2005 represents an 4% decrease over the previous 3-year average of 38% for property crimes solved by arrest in VPSO serviced villages.

C: Result - Preserve public peace.

Target #1: 2% reduction in reported offenses compared to the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.
Measure #1: % change in number of reported offenses.

Number of Reported Offenses in VPSO Serviced Villages (including arson) (calendar year)

Year	Reported Offenses	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	1,341		
2002	1,553		
2003	1,627	1,507	
2004	1,465	1,548	-3%
2005	1,150		-26%

Source: Alaska UCR data.

Analysis of results and challenges: The 1,150 reported offenses in CY2005 represent a 26% decrease compared to the CY2002-2004 average of 1,548 reported offenses. The 1,465 reported offenses in CY2004 represent a 3% decrease compared to the CY2001-2004 average of 1,507 reported offenses. These figures are based on offenses reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Reported offenses include the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle

theft, and arson.

C1: Strategy - Community oriented policing and patrols for criminal activity.

Target #1: 10% increase in the number of trooper visits to VPSO serviced villages logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % change in number of visits.

Number of Trooper Visits to VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

Year	Public Appearances	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	214		
2002	385		
2003	751	450	
2004	528	555	17%
2005	229		-59%

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

Analysis of results and challenges: The decrease in overnight trooper visits in CY2005 is attributable to a variety of factors, including vacant VPSO and rural trooper positions, increasing numbers of court transports (troopers transporting prisoners to and from court), and prisoner transports between Nome and Kotzebue during the first several months of 2005 while the Kotzebue jail was closed.

RDU/Component: Alaska Police Standards Council
(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)

Contribution to Department's Mission

Ensure there are professional public safety officers.

Core Services

- Monitor compliance with current regulations.
- Develop, monitor, and revise law enforcement training.
- Assist academies and departments with funding for academy training.
- Fund specialized and advanced training for departments.
- Determine certification eligibility for all police, probation, and correctional officers and issue appropriate level of certificate.
- In cases of misconduct by a certified police officer, make a determination whether certification should be revoked.
- Provide pre-employment polygraph and psychological testing for smaller agencies across the State of Alaska.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Professionalism among public safety officers. Target #1: 5% increase in the number of officers trained annually. Measure #1: % increase in the number of officers trained.	**A1: Provide academy and in-service training for public safety (police and correctional) officers.** Target #1: 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend in-service training. Measure #1: % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend in-service training. Target #2: 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend academy training. Measure #2: % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend academy training. **A2: Ensure compliance with regulations.** Target #1: Close 100% of all internal investigations. Measure #1: % of internal investigations closed.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies	
• Basic academy training. • Course certification. • In-service training. • Advanced training.	• Maintain training and certification files. • Compliance investigations. • Internal decertification investigations.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

	Personnel:	
FY2008 Component Budget: $1,130,600	Full time	4
	Part time	0
	Total	4

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Professionalism among public safety officers.

Target #1: 5% increase in the number of officers trained annually.
Measure #1: % increase in the number of officers trained.

Number of Law Enforcement Officers Trained (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	828	0
FY 2003	1561	+89%
FY 2004	1056	-32%
FY 2005	1277	+21%
FY 2006	2866	+124%

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY2006, the council sponsored participants from 50 police departments; 2,866 individual officers received 6,990 hours of advanced training. Though the number of police and correctional officers trained is influenced by several factors including a municipality's ability to send police officers to training, officer turnover, and funding, this total is still a good indicator of progress. This number includes those sponsored to attend academies as well as in-service training.

The methodology for counting in-service trainings changed in FY2006, resulting in a large increase. In prior years, funds were paid directly to police departments without subsequent collection of number of students trained; departments now report numbers trained. These data should smooth out during the FY2007 reporting period.

A1: Strategy - Provide academy and in-service training for public safety (police and correctional) officers.

Target #1: 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend in-service training.
Measure #1: % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend in-service training.

Number of Officers Sponsored for In-Service Training (by fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2002	778	
FY 2003	1517	+95%
FY 2004	1001	-34%
FY 2005	1210	+21%
FY 2006	2819	+133%

Analysis of results and challenges: The council funds as much as possible, in-service training classes that allow multiple agencies to participate, yielding a higher number of trained officers.

The methodology for counting in-service trainings changed in FY2006, resulting in a large increase. In prior years, funds were paid directly to police departments without subsequent collection of number of students trained; departments now report numbers trained. These data should smooth out during the FY2007 reporting period.

Target #2:5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend academy training.
Measure #2: % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend academy training.

Number of Officers Sponsored for Academy Training (by fiscal year)

Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
2002	50	
2003	44	-12%
2004	55	+25%
2005	67	+22%
2006	47	-30%

Analysis of results and challenges: It is always the council's intent to fund as many academy training classes for as many eligible officers as possible. Attendance numbers are limited by the availability of eligible officers who sign up, maximum class capacity, and whether there is an academy scheduled within the time frame needed.

A2: Strategy - Ensure compliance with regulations.

Target #1: Close 100% of all internal investigations.
Measure #1: % of internal investigations closed.

Percent of Internal Investigations Closed (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Investigations opened	Investigations closed	Percent closed
FY 2004	14	10	71%
FY 2005	11	4	36%
FY 2006	31	25	81%

Analysis of results and challenges: To fully resolve any compliance issues, all internal investigations are completed as soon as possible. In FY2006, 5 of the 6 pending cases are due to ongoing litigation, which prevents the council from taking final action until the court cases are concluded.

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

Implement a statewide system of services for the protection of individuals and families affected by domestic violence and sexual assault**.**

Core Services

- Administer the state and federal funds to programs that provide services to those affected by domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

- Coordinate with the departments of Public Safety, Law, Education and Early Development, Health and Social Services, the Alaska Court System, and community groups dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention, and prevention.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes in Alaskan communities have access to a statewide system of victim services programs. Target #1: 100% of Alaskan communities receive outreach services from a hub community victim services program. Measure #1: Percent of Alaskan communities that receive hub outreach services.	**A1: Provide program review and training to ensure quality services.** Target #1: Each victim services program receives a biennial onsite review to ensure that basic levels of services are offered. Measure #1: Number of onsite program reviews compared to number of programs. Target #2: Provide 5 training forums using Grants to Encourage Arrest (GTEA) funding. Measure #2: Number of training forums provided. **A2: Support, strengthen, and expand existing infrastructure.** Target #1: Increase collaboration with other state and community programs to address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes. Measure #1: Number of identified work groups in which the council currently participates.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct state RFP process, allocate funds, support legislative efforts, write federal proposals.
- Conduct onsite reviews, hold telephonic meetings, provide written materials.
- Maintain database, conduct data audits.
- Participate in the planning, coordinating, and implementation of workshops.
- Evaluate effectiveness of projects, analyze data reports.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results	
FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $10,827,000	**Personnel:**
	Full time 8
	Part time 0
	Total 8

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes in Alaskan communities have access to a statewide system of victim services programs.

> **Target #1:** 100% of Alaskan communities receive outreach services from a hub community victim services program.
> **Measure #1:** Percent of Alaskan communities that receive hub outreach services.

CDVSA Funded Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Outreach (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Approx Total Communities	Outreach Communities	Percent of Total
FY 2004	355	192	54%
FY 2005	355	192	54%
FY 2006	355	Not yet available*	

FY2006 report is in process; data availability expected by 3/31/07
Sources: DCCED Community Database and CDVSA

Analysis of results and challenges: The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (council) provides funding to 18 victim services programs that provide on-site shelters or safe homes. Each provides a crisis intervention and referral hotline that is available to all callers. The programs act as hubs for communities in their surrounding (catchment) areas. These relationships are formalized by mutual agreement and include regular outreach contact by the hub. Outreach activities may include: establishment and outfitting of safe houses in villages; coordinating and training village volunteers; funding victims' transport; recruitment of board members from villages; providing education programs in village schools; attending village health fairs.

Domestic violence, sexual assaults, and violent crimes shadow the lives of many Alaskans. In 2005, Alaska had the highest rate of sexual assault in the nation (2.5 times higher than national average), and a child sexual abuse rate six times the national average. In 2005, 986 child and 516 adult victims of sexual assault sought services from Alaskan victim services programs. There were also 6,033 cases of domestic violence reported to Alaskan victim services programs. While Alaska's urban centers account for many of these crimes, residents in remote rural Alaska face the highest family violence rates in the country. Rural victim services programs face the additional problem of maintaining security in domestic violence cases. Shelter locations are generally not secret; petitions for protective orders are more complicated in villages; removal from home villages to hubs can be frightening and disorienting for victims and their dependents.

The council's goal is that every community in the state have an outreach relationship with a hub program. The council provides funds, encouragement, support, and assistance to programs in hub communities as they expand their outreach efforts. There are many challenges to outreach and program delivery, including harsh weather and the expanse of geography and remoteness of communities, with the associated costs of travel.

The greatest challenge at present to further outreach is funding. CDVSA is in the process of applying for increased funding through a federal rural grant; if awarded, this grant will permit the expansion of outreach, notably in the Interior region of the state, where numerous communities are not yet being served. Grant funds for staff salary and travel should assist the council in meeting its target in FY2007.

In addition to the 18 hub programs, CDVSA funds a statewide program of legal advocacy for victims, a regional

counseling/resource center in the Anchorage Basin, and a statewide sexual assault program, Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), which maintains a toll-free 24-hour hotline for crisis intervention and referral.

Sources: CDVSA; Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission

NOTES: See a map of CDVSA-funded service provider catchment areas at the following link: http://www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa/dox/AKShelters2.pdf. (Adobe Reader is required to view map.)

See a detailed list of outlying communities served by hub communities with programs at the following link: http://www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa/dox/AnnualReportFY05.pdf. (Adobe Reader is required to view report.)

A1: Strategy - Provide program review and training to ensure quality services.

Target #1: Each victim services program receives a biennial onsite review to ensure that basic levels of services are offered.
Measure #1: Number of onsite program reviews compared to number of programs.

Onsite Program Review (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	# of Programs	# Reviewed
FY 2004	21	14
FY 2005	21	13
FY 2006	21	6

Source: CDVSA

Analysis of results and challenges: Program reviews provide quality assurance for victim services programs. Council staff looks at financial, facility, personnel, board operations, and service delivery records. Onsite interviews with the program director, staff, board members, clients, and agency personnel who interact with the program provide a comprehensive view of program function; what it is doing well, and where assistance and improvement might be needed. Reviewers provide suggestions for problem solving and work with the program staff to implement solutions.

In FY2006, due to program staff availability and weather, it was necessary to move eight planned reviews to the next fiscal year. The reviews are generally scheduled for the summer months.

The council's preference would be to review each program annually, but travel costs and staffing limitations make a biennial schedule a more realistic target.

Target #2: Provide 5 training forums using Grants to Encourage Arrest (GTEA) funding.
Measure #2: Number of training forums provided.

Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Tribal-State Forums (calendar year)

Year	Number of Forums
2004	4
2005	4
2006	2

Source: CDVSA

Analysis of results and challenges: The council was awarded a new federal GTEA grant in FY2006 for the purpose of providing training in rural communities. The grant encourages jurisdictions to treat domestic violence as a serious violation of criminal law.

CDVSA provided GTEA-funded Tribal-State Forums on Domestic Violence in Homer and Anchorage during CY2006. One hundred four persons from 32 communities were trained. The Alaska Inter-Tribal Council, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Department of Law, Alaska Court System, and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault were partners in sponsoring these trainings.

Participants are those who work with domestic violence issues: law enforcement personnel, including VPSOs;

health professionals, including community health aides; law, court, and corrections personnel; victim advocates; social workers; behavioral health professionals; educators; and tribal government representatives. All costs of travel and training are paid for participants.

Offering forums in rural areas is the desired option, but sometimes the cost of going to distant, isolated locations is prohibitive. The forum in August 2006 was scheduled for Unalaska, but Anchorage proved to be the most logistically and financially practical location.

Five forums are planned for CY2007 and four for CY2008. New outreach communities will be targeted for these trainings.

A2: Strategy - Support, strengthen, and expand existing infrastructure.

Target #1: Increase collaboration with other state and community programs to address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.
Measure #1: Number of identified work groups in which the council currently participates.

Infrastructure and Service Systems Related to Victim Services Programs in Alaska

Components of Infrastructure	Service Systems
Facilities	Shelters; Hotlines
Funds	Federal; state; local, including private
Legal Basis	Federal Law; State Law; State Regulations
Data/Statistics	Uniform Crime Registry (FBI); Trauma Registry
Organizations	Law Enforcement; Emergency Medical Services/First Responders; Departments of Health and Social Services, Corrections, Law, Courts, Education and Early Development; Courts; Regional Health Corps; CDVSA
Committees	Anchorage Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Task Force Anchorage Fatality Review Committee Alaska Court Protective Order Review Committee Homelessness Ends in Alaska Advisory Team (HEA-AT) Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Source: CDVSA

Work Groups in which CDVSA Participates (fiscal year)

Year	# of Work Groups
2005	6
2006	8

Source: CDVSA

Analysis of results and challenges: The domestic violence and sexual assault population is involved with almost every state and many local agencies. The first table above displays components of the infrastructure and service systems associated with victim services programs in Alaska. There are numerous programs that target prevention, intervention, and treatment of violent crime, its victims, and its perpetrators. However, communication and coordination among child protection, domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual abuse organizations and government agencies are neither systematic nor comprehensive across the state. Increased partnering and collaboration, including more memoranda of agreement, cross-training, information sharing, data gathering, analysis and recommendations is necessary for providing a comprehensive victim services system to which all Alaskans have access.

In FY2006, the council participated in the following eight work groups: Anchorage Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Task Force; Anchorage Fatality Review Committee; Alaska Court Protective Order Review

Committee; the Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission; Homelessness Ends in Alaska Advisory Team (HEA-AT); Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; the Data work group; and the Batterer Intervention Program work group. The council worked with the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) in developing a domestic violence/sexual assault computer training module for DEED professional staff.

Challenges of effective support and development of infrastructure include identifying and targeting gaps between agencies and the community and prioritizing victim services needs.

Source: CDVSA; Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission

Component: Training Academy

Contribution to Department's Mission

Train professional law enforcement officers.

Core Services

The academy is primarily responsible for the Alaska Law Enforcement Training (ALET) course, which provides basic training for the Alaska State Troopers, state fire marshals, state park rangers, airport police, municipal police officers, and Village Public Safety Officers. The academy teaches a variety of law enforcement related courses under contract with University of Alaska Southeast, Sitka Campus; Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC); and other agencies. The academy also provides continuing law enforcement education and maintains the Department of Public Safety's training records.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Provide well-trained and prepared officers for entry into field training with agencies in Alaska. Target #1: 85% retention rate one year after graduation. Measure #1: % retention rate one year after graduation.	**A1: Increase quality of instruction at basic academy.** Target #1: Increase overall class average grade point average (GPA) by 2% compared to previous two-year average. Measure #1: % change in class GPA over previous two-year average. **A2: Provide physically fit officers.** Target #1: All graduates achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test. Measure #1: % of students who achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Continuing education for instructors.
- Increase scenario based training.
- Maintain accreditation through University of Alaska and Veterans Administration to ensure college credit is maintained.
- Continue to meet or exceed minimum APSC standards for basic officer training.
- Invest in newest equipment and facilities.
- Provide basic ALET academy.
- Provide VPSO/VPO academies.
- Provide in-service training to DPS.
- Provide instructor training in law enforcement subjects such as firearms, defensive tactics, and domestic violence.
- Provide SAR training.
- Provide boater safety training.
- Provide outdoor survival training.
- Maintain training record database.
- Ensure quality testing continues to evaluate knowledge and performance in all subjects.
- Design and institute individualized physical fitness training programs.
- Instruct students in maintenance of healthy lifestyles.
- Maintain state of the art fitness equipment and weight room.
- Track, evaluate, and work towards reducing injuries.
- Continue cost saving methods such as was done with recruit uniforms to hold down operating expenses.
- Continue relationship with Sheldon Jackson College for low-cost use of dining facility, gym, and pool.
- Produce classroom materials in-house
- Decrease use of paper by converting lesson plans to digital format.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results		
	Personnel:	
FY2008 Component Budget: $1,782,900	Full time	8
	Part time	0
	Total	**8**

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Provide well-trained and prepared officers for entry into field training with agencies in Alaska.

Target #1: 85% retention rate one year after graduation.
Measure #1: % retention rate one year after graduation.

% Retention Rate One Year after Graduation (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD
FY 2001	77.00%
FY 2002	86.76%
FY 2003	81.40%
FY 2004	83.78%
FY 2005	87.78%
FY 2006	*

* FY2006 retention data will not be available until May 2007 (one year after the graduation date of the February-May 2006 class).

Analysis of results and challenges: The academy curriculum provides trainees with the practical skills and knowledge needed to be well-prepared to perform as a law enforcement officer. Training includes an honest depiction of what police work is like; however, for a variety of reasons, officers sometimes decide after graduation that law enforcement is not the career for them.

This data is compiled from Department of Public Safety employee records and by contacting other employing agencies with officers who attended the respective classes. For the purposes of this measure, officers are considered retained if they are still employed by any Alaska law enforcement agency one year after graduation.

An officer may leave the state to work elsewhere. Alaska mirrors the national shortage of qualified law enforcement officers. It is a challenge to remain competitive with aggressive recruitment efforts going on all over the country and involving municipal, state, federal, and private law enforcement agencies.

A1: Strategy - Increase quality of instruction at basic academy.

Target #1: Increase overall class average grade point average (GPA) by 2% compared to previous two-year average.
Measure #1: % change in class GPA over previous two-year average.

ALET Class GPA Average (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Class GPA Average	2-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2001	87.84%		
FY 2002	91.48%	89.66%	
FY 2003	91.24%	91.36%	2%
FY 2004	89.00%	90.12%	-3%
FY 2005	89.98%	89.49%	0%
FY 2006	90.00%		1%

Analysis of results and challenges: The grade point average (GPA) of academy classes has remained largely unchanged over the past five years. Broadly integrated classes of municipal police officers, self pay students, and troopers all come to the academy through different selection processes, of which some are more vigorous than others. This creates unique training difficulties in dealing with such a diverse group. In addition, the academy is constantly adjusting its curriculum to reflect the state of the art in training and law enforcement practices. That means that even between two back-to-back classes there will never be precisely similar circumstances on which to base GPA comparisons.

A2: Strategy - Provide physically fit officers.

Target #1: All graduates achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.
Measure #1: % of students who achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.

ALET Class Achieving 70% or Better on Fitness Test (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2001	88.24%
FY 2002	95.00%
FY 2003	81.77%
FY 2004	87.00%
FY 2005	90.50%
FY 2006	90.00%

Analysis of results and challenges: The target is to have 100% of ALET students graduate at or above the 70% level on the physical fitness test. However, the primary factor contributing to physical training test scores is the physical condition of recruits when they arrive. While DPS has minimum fitness standards for entry, municipal officers and UAS students do not. Nevertheless, the academy has seen a small increase in the level of performance by students, due at least in part to development of individualized physical training programs for recruits.

Component: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Contribution to Department's Mission

Protect the public from alcoholic beverage abuse by enforcing state laws regulating alcoholic beverage commerce.

Core Services

- Regulate alcoholic beverage commerce.
- License qualified persons to sell alcoholic beverages.
- Provide accurate liquor license and licensee information to the public.
- Provide up-to-date local option status of Alaska communities to the public.
- Enforce state laws governing alcoholic beverage commerce.
- Assist and train municipal police and Alaska State Troopers in alcoholic beverage law enforcement.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Eliminate harm to the public from underage access to alcoholic beverages. Target #1: Attain a rate of 95% compliance by liquor licensees statewide with law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. Measure #1: % rate of compliance with law prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons.	**A1: Have ABC Board investigators and law enforcement conduct compliance checks statewide.** Target #1: Conduct the following percentages of annual compliance checks for all areas of beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licensees on schedule: MOA-75%, FNSB-50%, CBJ-50%, SE-35%, MSB/KPB-50%, R-ON-35%, R-OFF-25%. Measure #1: % of liquor licensees, by region, subjected to annual compliance checks.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Increase deterrence for selling to young-looking persons.
- Recruit, hire, and train ABC Investigators. Recruit and train underage "assets" for compliance checks.
- Communicate regarding success or failure with compliance check.
- Notice of violations for licensees failing compliance checks.

- Criminal citation for clerks/servers selling to underage persons.
- Follow-up checks timely for licensees that fail compliance check.
- Accusations against serial failures of compliance checks.
- Suspend liquor licenses and levy fines on licenses convicted of selling alcohol to underage persons and other related Title 4 violations.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Component Budget: $1,379,700

Personnel:

Full time	9
Part time	0
Total	9

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Eliminate harm to the public from underage access to alcoholic beverages.

Target #1: Attain a rate of 95% compliance by liquor licensees statewide with law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age.

Measure #1: % rate of compliance with law prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons.

% rate of compliance with law prohibiting sales to underage persons (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2004	96.28%
FY 2005	95%
FY 2006	87.56%

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY2006, the ABC Board issued 178 Notices of Violation for Serving Minors due to its vigorous Underage Compliance Check Program. (Under supervision of an Alaska State Trooper, an underage person is sent onto liquor licensed premises to test server/clerk on whether the sale of alcohol is made to someone who is obviously under the age of 21.) The program operated at a high level of activity for eleven months. These 178 violations among the 1,431 beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licenses equal an 87.56% compliance rate. This represents a compliance rate more than 7% below the ABC Board target of 95%. This decline in compliance rate is due to the increased number of compliance checks conducted and an increased concentration on bars, restaurants, and clubs. In past years, the compliance check program concentrated more on package stores because those checks were easier to perform. The failure rate is higher for licensed premises that have historically not been tested at such a high rate. Funding for compliance checks is limited and restricts the ability of the program to check rural parts of the state due to the expense of time and travel to check the relatively few licenses located in outlying areas.

A1: Strategy - Have ABC Board investigators and law enforcement conduct compliance checks statewide.

Target #1: Conduct the following percentages of annual compliance checks for all areas of beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licensees on schedule: MOA-75%, FNSB-50%, CBJ-50%, SE-35%, MSB/KPB-50%, R-ON-35%, R-OFF-25%.

Measure #1: % of liquor licensees, by region, subjected to annual compliance checks.

Target % of Liquor Licenses, by Region, Subjected to Annual Compliance Checks (fiscal year)

YEAR	MOA	FNSB	CBJ	SE	MSB/KPB	R-ON	R-OFF
	75%	50%	50%	35%	50%	35%	25%

Actual % of Liquor Licenses, by Region, Subjected to Annual Compliance Checks (fiscal year)

YEAR	MOA	FNSB	CBJ	SE	MSB/KPB	R-ON	R-OFF
2005	34.0%	57.0%	76.0%	0.0%	27.0%	12.0%	0.0%
2006	63.3%	78.9%	98.6%	19.8%	44.9%	17.7%	12.6%

MOA – Municipality of Anchorage

FNSB – Fairbanks North Star Borough and the cities within the borough

CBJ – City and Borough of Juneau

SE – Southeast Alaska, except Juneau

MSB/KPB – Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs, and the cities within

the boroughs

R-ON – Rural communities on the road system

R-OFF – Rural communities off the road system

Analysis of results and challenges: During FY2006, the compliance check program showed impressive

improvement due to the retention of a state trooper running the program. The number of compliance checks depends on adequate funding for staff and travel to pay for an aggressive enforcement effort.

Component: Alaska Public Safety Information Network

Contribution to Department's Mission

Provide secure access to the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS).

Core Services

The major effort of the component's programming team is to migrate, maintain, and enhance the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN). This application is currently running on older legacy systems and technology. An APSIN Redesign project is currently underway to move this application to newer technology with enhanced functionality to include images from correctional facility and driver's license photos.

APSIN is a mission critical, on-line, real-time data processing system. APSIN's database contains more than 17 million records. Approximately 2,800-computer programs support over 100 separate on-line functions and a variety of batch processing. APSIN operates 24 hours a day for law enforcement, and is used by over 3,000 authorized individuals from over 160 federal, state, and municipal agencies on about 2,500 terminals throughout the state. On an average day, over 1,100 local and state police officers on duty during various shifts use APSIN over 10,000 times in support of their law enforcement mission. All state and local law enforcement agencies, a number of federal agencies, and other criminal and non criminal justice agencies depend on services provided by APSIN.

APSIN automates essential law enforcement data and offers investigative support with search capabilities against person, property, and event databases. It allows for network communications, message, and links with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and with other states and Canada via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). APSIN also automates the public notification of sex offender registration through the Sex Offender Registration Central Registry application and related web site, as well as the National Sex Offender Public Registration web site (nsopr.gov). APSIN also uses an automated interface to the statewide payroll system (AKPAY) to allow reporting on the department's commissioned officers' exception pay (overtime, shift differential, etc).

This component's personnel also support more than 70 smaller applications in the department, which are developed centrally or created by end users for deployment on desktops. These include a Building Records Inspection System (BRIS) used by Fire Prevention, ADORE field training database system used by the Alaska State Troopers, the department web presence, and a fingerprint card tracking system (CARDS) used by Records and Identification. Support is also provided for the Uniform Offense Citation Table maintenance software to provide more accurate statute- and ordinance-based criminal history records in APSIN. Personnel also support a desktop publishing system to create the *Crime Reported in Alaska* report, and publish this report on the department's web page.

The network support team ensures connectivity for department users to the Local Area Network (LAN), access to the State of Alaska's Wide Area Network (WAN), and provides support for desktop computers. In addition, this team ensures network access to APSIN for sponsored law enforcement agencies that are authorized for access. Services provided include installing and managing NetWare and Microsoft servers for directory, file, and print services for these users. There are over 200 locations around Alaska that use this component's technical and programming staff.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Increase the number of users who have accessibility to the Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS) repository. Target #1: Increase the number of agencies with access to AKCJIS by 1% per year. Measure #1: % change in number of agencies. Target #2: Increase the number of users with access to	**A1: Redesign the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System (AKCJIS).** Target #1: Meet 100% of deliverables on the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign Project by planned target date. Measure #1: % of deliverables met by planned target date.

AKCJIS by 3% per year. Measure #2: % change in number of users.	

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
B: Ensure all Department of Public Safety employees have reliable access to AKCJIS. Target #1: Department of Public Safety Local Area Network (LAN) network servers are operational 100% of the time, allowing for planned maintenance outages. Measure #1: % of available time that LAN servers are operational.	**B1: Ensure Department of Public Safety information delivery mechanisms (personal computers, LAN) are accessible.** Target #1: Close 100% of help desk tickets within the assigned completion date. Measure #1: % of help desk tickets closed within the assigned target date.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Set up the necessary security and infrastructure for Virtual Private Network (VPN) capability
- Move from Oracle to SQL server
- Work with Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign vendor on scheduling, planning, and completing Redesign tasks
- Train the technical support and end user employees on use of department's new Help Desk functionality

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Component Budget: $3,257,600

Personnel:

Full time	22
Part time	0
Total	22

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Increase the number of users who have accessibility to the Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS) repository.

Target #1: Increase the number of agencies with access to AKCJIS by 1% per year.
Measure #1: % change in number of agencies.

New Agencies Provided with Access to AKCJIS (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Total Agencies
FY 2003	303
FY 2004	306 +0.99%
FY 2006	314 +2.61%
FY 2006	310 -1.27%

Analysis of results and challenges: Emphasis on signing up new user agencies was not as active in FY2006 as it might have been due to the APSIN Redesign project. Agencies that received access before completion of the new system will have to acquire new technology themselves and be migrated to the new system.

Target #2: Increase the number of users with access to AKCJIS by 3% per year.
Measure #2: % change in number of users.

Number of New Users Provided with Access to AKCJIS (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2004	147	4.9%
FY 2005	69	2.2%
FY 2006	148	4.6%

Analysis of results and challenges: The number of new users at agencies with access to AKCJIS increased in FY2006 despite no commensurate increase in user agencies (target 1, measure 1).

System users numbered 2,955 as of the first quarter of FY 2004, the base year for comparison. The FY2004 number was corrected from 2,839 previously reported, due to new reporting tools available within APSIN.

A1: Strategy - Redesign the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System (AKCJIS).

Target #1: Meet 100% of deliverables on the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign Project by planned target date.
Measure #1: % of deliverables met by planned target date.

% of Deliverables Closed by Planned Target Date (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2004	97.5%
FY 2005	100%

Analysis of results and challenges: The YTD figure is the average for the fiscal year. Final deliverables have been modified in Phase IIa contract modifications 1, 2, and 3. All deliverables have been met within the contract schedule and budget.

B: Result - Ensure all Department of Public Safety employees have reliable access to AKCJIS.

Target #1: Department of Public Safety Local Area Network (LAN) network servers are operational 100% of the time, allowing for planned maintenance outages.
Measure #1: % of available time that LAN servers are operational.

% of Available Time that LAN Servers are Operational

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2005	99.995%
FY 2006	99.978%

Analysis of results and challenges: Available time (A) is defined as total clock time (T) minus planned maintenance time (M). Downtime (D) is unplanned server outages. Percent of available time is then defined as (D/A) x 100. Available time is tracked on a quarterly basis beginning in FY2005 (July 2004).

B1: Strategy - Ensure Department of Public Safety information delivery mechanisms (personal computers, LAN) are accessible.

Target #1: Close 100% of help desk tickets within the assigned completion date.
Measure #1: % of help desk tickets closed within the assigned target date.

% of Tickets Closed within the Assigned Target Date (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
FY 2004			83.3	90.2	85.7%
FY 2005	92.1	92.8	93.6	90.5	92.3%
FY 2006	90.0	93.0	86.8	79.4	87.3%

Analysis of results and challenges: The department help desk system went through a major upgrade in the latter part of FY2006. New software permitted the system to close a large number of completed help desk tickets which had remained in open status. The system had kept these tickets open well beyond their assigned target completion dates. The sudden closure of a large number of seemingly overdue tickets in one quarter lowered the average response time for that quarter as well as the year's average.

Component: Alaska Criminal Records and Identification

Contribution to Department's Mission

Maintain and provide criminal record and identification information.

Core Services

Serve as the state's central repository for criminal records; maintain Alaska's criminal history, fingerprint, and photograph databases.

Perform quality control audits that assure the completeness and accuracy of criminal history records maintained by the repository. Corrections are made to inaccurate or incomplete records, as necessary.

Provide direct services to federal, state, and local police, courts, corrections, and prosecutors by verifying the identity of all newly arrested individuals through fingerprints, and making identification on latent crime scene fingerprints. Alaska's Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) records include over 2,700 latent fingerprints from unsolved crimes. Training in fingerprinting techniques is also provided to correctional booking officers and vendors around the state.

Provide criminal history background checks to authorized non-criminal justice employers, organizations, and individuals to screen candidates for work with children, vulnerable adults, or for other sensitive positions.

Provide Alaskan criminal justice agencies with access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (NLETS) by serving as the CJIS Systems Agency (CSA). CSA responsibilities include determination of agency access levels according to state and federal laws and policies via user agreements, and ensuring that all agencies comply with these laws, policies, and directives. An employee must audit each agency every two years to ensure this compliance, and maintain documentation files. This employee is also responsible for providing system training.

Provide system security for over 300 agencies using APSIN terminals, of which about 212 agencies have NCIC/NLETS access, by distributing information about system updates, administering certification testing for over 3,100 operators, and establishing security profiles and access authority for users. Investigate allegations of operator misuse of the criminal history data and violations of security procedures and polices.

Assist in identification through DNA by maintaining a DNA flag in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) indicating those persons required to provide a DNA sample based on a criminal convictions, and those for whom a DNA sample and record are available through the state crime laboratory.

Represent the state as a member of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council and a separate NCIC Western Region working group to address laws and policies involving national criminal background checks and national criminal justice information systems issues. Staff also represent the state as a member of the NLETS Operational Committee to address laws, policies, and communication networks involving criminal justice, law enforcement, and Homeland Security related issues. They also represent the state as a member of SEARCH (The National Consortium of Justice Research and Statistics), and participate in policy and procedural development at state, regional, and national levels.

Administer the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program in Alaska. This includes the collecting, compiling, and publishing of standardized crime data from across the state, maintaining UCR data, and responding to external requests for Alaska crime statistical information. Crime data reported by participating police agencies is forwarded to the FBI for consolidation with other states' data to project national crime trends.

Maintain file of copies of all DMV-issued driver's licenses and identification cards used by law enforcement investigators requiring photographic identification of suspects. This unit also receives booking photographs of arrested subjects. The three employees in this section maintain over 2,000,000 DMV photos and 300,000 booking photographs.

Maintain Alaska's central Sex Offender Registry (SOR) program. Currently, information regarding over 4,100 sex offenders is available to the public. Of these 4,100 registrants, over 2,000 are required to verify their registration information quarterly. Each month, the registry receives and processes approximately 1,000 registration forms from sex offenders. Currently, the registration requirements and duration of the registration responsibility of over 300 sex offenders is being evaluated. This requires the research of each offender's sex offense conviction(s), including the obtaining of disposition information from state and nationwide courts and law enforcement agencies, and the evaluation of the data received to determine if and for how long the offender is required to register while in Alaska.

Administer the licensing programs for civilian process servers (CPS), security guards, and security guard agencies. Thirty-four security guard agencies are currently licensed with approximately 1,370 active security guards - both armed and unarmed, and approximately 86 civilian process servers. An average of 85 security guard and 5 civilian process servers' new and renewal license applications are processed per month. Each application requires a background investigation and review of delinquent student loans before issuance of the license. In addition, employees review state and federal criminal justice responses to every new application, and process an average of 50 civilian process server and 400 security guard actions per month, including complaints, transfers, status change requests, and insurance reviews, as well as weapons' qualifications for security guards only.

Administer the permitting program for Alaska Concealed Handgun Permits (CHP). There are currently 11,280 active Alaska Concealed Handgun Permits issued to Alaska citizens. An average of 85 new and renewal permit applications are processed each month. Each application requires a check of state and national criminal history files, as well as other databases that may provide data pertaining to the eligibility of the applicant to possess a handgun. In addition, employees process an average of 85 permit holder actions per month; including suspensions, address change requests, name change requests, and revocations due to the holder's disqualification from possessing a handgun.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Criminal history records are complete, accurate, and timely. Target #1: 100% of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository are supported by positive fingerprint identification. Measure #1: % of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository that are supported by positive fingerprint identification. Target #2: 100% Arrest/charge information is received by the repository within 5 working days. Measure #2: % of arrest/charge information received by the repository within 5 working days.	**A1: Request arrest fingerprint cards for all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples.** Target #1: Arrest fingerprint cards are requested for 100% of all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples disposed within the last year. Measure #1: % of arrest fingerprint cards requested for which fingerprints were obtained prior to conviction or collection of a DNA sample.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
B: Information regarding statewide sex offenders is available to law enforcement and the public. Target #1: 100% of sex offender registrations are available on-line. Measure #1: % of registered sex offender registrations that are available on-line.	**B1: Ensure sex offenders known to the Department of Public Safety have provided required information.** Target #1: 100% of sex offenders known to the department submit required documentation on quarterly or annual basis per AS 12.63 (Registration of Sex Offenders). Measure #1: % of sex offenders in compliance with law.
End Results	**Strategies to Achieve Results**
C: State and national criminal justice information is available to state and private entities for use in determining employment or licensing eligibility.	**C1: Improve workflow process to include card scan and computerized criminal history interface.** Target #1: 100% of card scan and computerized criminal

Target #1: State and national criminal justice information is released to authorized entities within 30 working days of receipt of the request. Measure #1: Average number of working days from receipt to dissemination of state and national criminal justice information.	history (CCH) interface testing and troubleshooting completed by the end of FY2006. Measure #1: % of progress towards completion.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Develop and implement a structured training program in cooperation with DOC on inked and live scan fingerprint techniques.
- Measure and address success on an on-going basis through routine audits.
- Identify individuals who are out of compliance with sex offender registration requirements.
- Coordinate with AST to locate out of compliance sex offender registrants.
- Assure that information posted to the national sex offender registry includes most current information available on each registrant.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Component Budget: $5,226,100

Personnel:

Full time	39
Part time	0
Total	39

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Criminal history records are complete, accurate, and timely.

Target #1: 100% of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository are supported by positive fingerprint identification.

Measure #1: % of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository that are supported by positive fingerprint identification.

% of Alaska Criminal History Records Supported by Positive Fingerprint Identification (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2000	66%
FY 2001	70%
FY 2002	70%
FY 2003	73%
FY 2004	68%
FY 2005	74%
FY 2006	73%

Analysis of results and challenges: The table shows the percentage of disposed criminal charges added during the stated fiscal year for which positive fingerprint identification was made. Higher percentages by fiscal year indicate improved compliance with AS 12.80.060 (Fingerprinting). Although compliance with AS 12.80.060 has improved since 1999, 100% compliance has not been met. During FY2007, existing live scan systems will be replaced and new systems will be installed in at least one additional Department of Corrections' booking facility and at least two local police departments. This should not only increase the number of arrest fingerprint card submissions, but also improve the timeliness of those submissions.

Target #2: 100% Arrest/charge information is received by the repository within 5 working days.
Measure #2: % of arrest/charge information received by the repository within 5 working days.

% of Arrest/Charge Information Received via Fingerprint Card Submission within 5 Working Days (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2000	30.2%
FY 2001	38.6%
FY 2002	38.2%
FY 2003	30.6%
FY 2004	67.7%
FY 2005	64.5%
FY 2006	70.5%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Records and Identification Bureau monitors and audits the quality and timeliness of fingerprints and demographic data submitted by booking agencies, and provides instruction to those requiring additional training on the proper completion of arrest fingerprint cards. There has been significant improvement in the timely receipt of fingerprint-based arrest/charge information since FY2003 (31% to 71%).

During FY2007, existing live scan systems will be replaced and new systems will be installed in at least one additional Department of Corrections' booking facility and at least two local police departments. This should not only increase the number of arrest fingerprint card submissions, but also improve the timeliness of those submissions.

A1: Strategy - Request arrest fingerprint cards for all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples.

Target #1: Arrest fingerprint cards are requested for 100% of all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples disposed within the last year.
Measure #1: % of arrest fingerprint cards requested for which fingerprints were obtained prior to conviction or collection of a DNA sample.

% of Felony Arrest Fingerprint Cards Requested for which Fingerprints were Obtained (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2005	44%
FY 2006	63%

Analysis of results and challenges: AS 12.80.060 requires fingerprints of offenders to be obtained and submitted to the repository (Records & Identification Bureau). This requirement ensures the completeness and accuracy of individuals' arrest records, and nationwide availability for criminal justice purposes.

A percentage (37% in FY2006) of arrestees' fingerprints is not obtained on new charge(s) for a variety of reasons (e.g., the arrestee is cited and released, is too intoxicated for his/her fingerprints to be obtained or other reasons). When the repository receives felony dispositions to these cases and it is determined that the fingerprints of the defendant were not taken for that charge, the correctional facility housing the defendant or the probation officer (if the defendant is not in custody) is contacted and fingerprints of the defendant are requested.

This target ensures that the most serious offenders (felons and those required to submit DNA samples) are more likely to be positively identified based on the submission of their fingerprints. In FY2006, 264 sets of fingerprints were requested from correctional facilities. The repository received fingerprints of 167 of those individuals.

B: Result - Information regarding statewide sex offenders is available to law enforcement and the public.

Target #1:100% of sex offender registrations are available on-line.
Measure #1: % of registered sex offender registrations that are available on-line.

% of Registered Sex Offender Registrations that are Available On-line (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Known Sex Offenders	Requiring Research	Percentage Total
FY 2005	4958	234	95.28%
FY 2006	5174	224	95.67%

This is measured by comparing the total number of known sex offenders in Alaska to the number of offenders whose records require additional research to determine registration duration or other issues.

Analysis of results and challenges: In nearly every case in which an offender moves into Alaska from another state, additional information must be obtained in order to determine the comparable Alaska statute for registration requirements. Program analysis and development has resulted in the more efficient completion of research required to ensure accurate information on the Sex Offender Registration web-site, and has reduced the number of offender's convictions requiring research prior to posting on the web-site.

B1: Strategy - Ensure sex offenders known to the Department of Public Safety have provided required information.

Target #1:100% of sex offenders known to the department submit required documentation on quarterly or annual basis per AS 12.63 (Registration of Sex Offenders).
Measure #1: % of sex offenders in compliance with law.

% of Sex Offenders in Compliance (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Known Sex Offenders	Offenders in Compliance	Percentage Total
FY 2005	4958	4480	90.35%
FY 2006	5174	4793	92.64%

Analysis of results and challenges: The department works in coordination with local law enforcement agencies to attempt contact with those sex offenders who are out of compliance. This contact has resulted in a higher compliance rate. During FY2006, various law enforcement officers statewide actively attempted to locate non-compliant sex offenders, with some success.

C: Result - State and national criminal justice information is available to state and private entities for use in determining employment or licensing eligibility.

Target #1: State and national criminal justice information is released to authorized entities within 30 working days of receipt of the request.

Measure #1: Average number of working days from receipt to dissemination of state and national criminal justice information.

Average Number of Working Days from Receipt to Dissemination of Criminal History Information (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2000	15
FY 2001	35.3
FY 2002	18.6
FY 2003	11
FY 2004	18.8
FY 2005	24.0
FY 2006	47.4

Analysis of results and challenges: Timeliness of record dissemination is dependent on the number of requests received and staffing levels. During FY2006, the Records and Identification Bureau experienced extended staff vacancies in two Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS) Operator positions. This created a significant backlog in fingerprint processing. Since all three AAFIS Operator positions are now filled, backlogs will be reduced, resulting in an improvement in the processing time of background checks. Additionally, turnaround time will improve when the computerized criminal history (CCH) and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) interface is fully implemented in FY2007.

C1: Strategy - Improve workflow process to include card scan and computerized criminal history interface.

Target #1: 100% of card scan and computerized criminal history (CCH) interface testing and troubleshooting completed by the end of FY2006.

Measure #1: % of progress towards completion.

% of Testing and Troubleshooting Completed (fiscal year)

Year	YTD Total
2006	75%

Analysis of results and challenges: Testing of this new workflow process is dependent on workload and staffing levels in both the Criminal Records and Identification and APSIN (Information Systems) sections within the Department of Public Safety. Staffing issues and system problems resulted in continued efforts to complete the card scan and CCH interface testing and troubleshooting. Significant progress was made during FY2006, and the entire card scanning process was rewritten, which will reduce data entry time. Concentrated efforts will be made in FY2007 to finish and implement both card scan and CCH programs. It is anticipated that the automated processing of employment background checks will be implemented by December 2006.

Component: Laboratory Services

Contribution to Department's Mission

Use forensic science to assist criminal investigations.

Core Services

1) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory is the only forensic facility available in Alaska to provide forensic services at no charge to all law enforcement agencies.

2) Forensic services include the scientific examination and detailed analysis of evidence in criminal cases, assistance with crime scene investigations to include expert testimony in court regarding the results of the testing of evidence, and training of law enforcement officers regarding proper evidence collection and preservation.

3) The crime laboratory's areas of expertise are latent fingerprints, trace evidence, shoe print/tire track, controlled substances, blood alcohol analysis, toxicology screening, biological evidence screening, DNA, firearm/tool mark, and crime scene investigations.

4) The crime laboratory administers the statewide breath alcohol program, which provides law enforcement agencies with properly calibrated and certified instruments for administering evidential breath tests. Expert testimony in alcohol-related court proceedings and support for non-evidential breath test devices is also provided.

5) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory maintains Alaska's DNA Identification System. DNA profiles are routinely uploaded into the National DNA Index System (NDIS) and searched against profiles submitted by other states.

6) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory maintains Alaska's Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS). Through the use of the IBIS, digital images of the markings made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings are acquired and searched against a database of images of firearms evidence recovered from crime scenes. These images are routinely uploaded into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and searched against images of ballistic evidence submitted by other states.

7) Crime laboratory personnel are active members in several organizations that have the responsibility for setting the standards for training and certification of analysts nationally in the various forensic disciplines as well as accreditation standards for crime laboratories.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Improved utility of forensic science to assist statewide law enforcement with their criminal investigations. Target #1: 5% increase per year in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database. Measure #1: % change in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database. Target #2: 5% increase per year in the number of latent fingerprints identified using fingerprint or palm print automated identification systems. Measure #2: % change in number of fingerprints identified using automated identification systems.	**A1: Expand forensic databases.** Target #1: 5% increase per year in the number of DNA forensic profiles entered into the DNA database per year. Measure #1: % change in number of profiles entered. Target #2: Eliminate backlog of qualified convicted offender profile samples to be entered into the DNA data Measure #2: Number of qualified convicted offender profile samples entered into the data base. Target #3: 5% increase per year in the number of latent fingerprint lift cards submitted to the laboratory which are suitable for comparison. Measure #3: % change in number of latent fingerprint

	cards submitted to the laboratory and examined.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Enter additional convicted offender profiles.
- Enter additional forensic profiles.
- Train law enforcement to submit more "no-suspect" cases.
- Participate in proficiency testing.
- Comply with accreditation by monitoring expert witness testimony.
- Maintain and follow the laboratory's quality assurance program.
- Provide continuing education for analysts.

- Perform audits of laboratory operations.
- Perform internal audits of laboratory operations for 4 sequential years, and in the 5th, receive audit by an inspector from the accreditation board.
- Provide training to supervisor of Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.
- Provide calibration alcohol standards.
- Certify DataMaster verification of calibration reports.
- As needed, repair or replace instruments used in Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.
- Provide necessary supplies and expert testimony to support Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Component Budget: $4,652,700

Personnel:

Full time	39
Part time	0
Total	39

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Improved utility of forensic science to assist statewide law enforcement with their criminal investigations.

Target #1: 5% increase per year in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.
Measure #1: % change in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.

Number of Investigations Aided (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2004	14	
FY 2005	52	+271%
FY 2006	54	+4%

Source: Crime Lab

Analysis of results and challenges: The success of Alaska's DNA database is measured by the crimes it helps to solve. "Investigations aided" tracks the number of criminal investigations where the database has added value to the investigative process. An investigation can be aided by using the database to link two or more unsolved crime scene DNA profiles, or by linking a crime scene profile to the DNA profile obtained from a known convicted offender. The key to increasing the number of investigations aided is to increase the size of the database with both DNA profiles from unsolved crime scenes and DNA profiles from additional convicted offenders. The dramatic increase in the number of investigations aided in FY2005 can be directly attributed to a large number of new convicted offender DNA profiles entered during this time period. With the backlog of offender samples reduced, fewer offender profiles were entered in FY2006, but the number of investigations aided still increased because more DNA profiles from unsolved crime scenes were entered in this fiscal year.

According to FBI statistics published in May of 2006, Alaska's database has aided more investigations than

databases in 20 other states, and the total number of investigations aided in Alaska exceeds the combined total of 14 of these states. Alaska has one of the most successful DNA databases in the nation on a per capita basis.

Target #2:5% increase per year in the number of latent fingerprints identified using fingerprint or palm print automated identification systems.
Measure #2: % change in number of fingerprints identified using automated identification systems.

Number of Fingerprints Identified Using Automated Identification Systems (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2004	66	
FY 2005	17	-74%
FY 2006	31	+82%

Source: Crime Lab

Analysis of results and challenges: The number of fingerprints identified using automated identification systems increased by 82% as two vacant fingerprint examiner positions were filled in FY2006 resulting in more latent fingerprints being searched. At the end of FY2006, two new forensic technicians were hired and assigned to the Palmer and Fairbanks areas. A major part of their jobs will be to process and collect fingerprint evidence at crime scenes. It is expected that additional latent fingerprint evidence submitted by these two individuals will result in an increased number of finger and palm prints identified using automated identification systems in FY2007.

A1: Strategy - Expand forensic databases.

Target #1:5% increase per year in the number of DNA forensic profiles entered into the DNA database per year.
Measure #1: % change in number of profiles entered.

DNA Forensic Profiles Entered (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2004	93	
FY 2005	86	-8%
FY 2006	134	+56%

Source: Crime Lab

Analysis of results and challenges: The numbers above represent only forensic profiles attributed to unknown individuals that were recovered from crime scene evidence. The number of forensic profiles entered in FY2006 increased significantly as the laboratory implemented new, higher throughput testing equipment.

Target #2: Eliminate backlog of qualified convicted offender profile samples to be entered into the DNA data
Measure #2: Number of qualified convicted offender profile samples entered into the data base.

Convicted Offender Profiles Entered (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	# Added during FY	# in Data Base at FY End	# in Backlog at FY End
FY 2004	16	3,265	
FY 2005	5,383	8,648	
FY 2006	2,215	10,863	
FY 2007			*

* Will be provided for reporting periods subsequent to FY2006 after implementation of new laboratory management information system (LIMS)

Source: Crime Lab

Analysis of results and challenges: The number of convicted offender profiles (samples taken from qualifying individuals) entered into the DNA data base continued to increase in FY2006, on the heels of the dramatic FY2005 increase that was due to the laboratory's participation in the National Institute of Justice Convicted

Offender Backlog Reduction Program. The size of the data base increased 165% in FY2005 and 26% in FY2006. A large portion of the samples entered in FY2005 was backlog from previous years; however, no data are currently available to provide the number of backlog samples entered during fiscal years 2005 and 2006 or presently pending. The laboratory is in the process of updating its laboratory information management system (LIMS). The new LIMS will include a module that will generate statistics for future reporting on the backlog of convicted offenders samples needing analysis.

The challenge will be to remain as current as possible in entering received samples and preventing further development of a backlog. Having sample data kept current means that those profiles are available for comparison against crime scene samples, facilitating crime solution and convictions.

Target #3: 5% increase per year in the number of latent fingerprint lift cards submitted to the laboratory which are suitable for comparison.
Measure #3: % change in number of latent fingerprint cards submitted to the laboratory and examined.

Officer Latent Lift Cards Analyzed (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	Percent Inc/Dec
FY 2004	785	
FY 2005	657	-16%
FY 2006	697	+6%

Source: Crime Lab

Analysis of results and challenges: One method of increasing the number of latent prints submitted to the laboratory is to encourage law enforcement officers to take more latent fingerprints at crime scenes. This requires appropriate training. In addition to its normal training, the crime lab intends to use training videos, training bulletins, articles in law enforcement newsletters, etc., to provide both training information and encouragement regarding the effectiveness of increased law enforcement officer participation in building this database.